

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes _____
no X

Property Name: Chadwick Manor District Inventory Number: BA-3271
Address: Dogwood Rd.(N), Gaymount, Kalb Manor, Glen Spring, & N. Rolling Rd.(E), Fairbrook Rd.(S), Windsor (W) Historic district: X yes _____ no
City: Woodlawn Zip Code: 21244 County: Baltimore County
USGS Quadrangle(s): Baltimore West
Property Owner: Various Tax Account ID Number: N/A
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): _____ Tax Map Number: _____
Project: Red Line Project Agency: Maryland Transit Administration
Agency Prepared By: EAC/Archaeology, Inc.
Preparer's Name: Benjamin Roberts Date Prepared: 3/19/2012
Documentation is presented in: Enoch Pratt Library--Maryland Room, ProQuest Historical Newspapers Database, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: _____ Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: _____ yes _____ Listed: _____ yes _____
Site visit by MHT Staff _____ yes _____ X no _____ Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Architectural Description

Chadwick Manor is a suburban residential development built between the 1940s and mid-1960s, located in the community of Woodlawn in Baltimore County. In addition to freestanding single-family residences and duplexes, a circa 1920s farmhouse is incorporated into the development. The building types are disparate and common, resulting in a district that lacks architectural merit and cohesion. House forms and styles found in the district include Colonial Revival, Cape Cod, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and split-level. The district boundaries are roughly Dogwood Road to the north; Gaymount, Kalb Manor, Glen Spring, and N. Rolling Road on the east; Fairbrook Road on the south; and Munford Road, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, and Winder Road on the west. Security Boulevard

These single-family residences and duplexes are late 1940s to 1960s suburban variations of the Cape Cod, Colonial Revival, split-level, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch styles. In all cases, these residences display few if any character-defining features of these styles. Housing stock within Chadwick Manor is generally basic and modest interpretations of standard mid-century residential

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended X
Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Jim Ambrose
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

6/19/12

Date

Kimberly
Reviewer, National Register Program

6/19/12

Date

201202598

forms. Each building has a concrete foundation, and is rectangular, L-, U-, or irregular shaped in plan. The single-family houses are typically three bays wide, and the duplexes have approximately six bays. Some of the wood framed construction is clad with original insulated asbestos shingles, although many houses have replacement vinyl siding; there are also two examples with wood shingle replacements. Brick or stone often faces the lower façade sections, and also parts of the upper façades. There are also a few wall surfaces with original faux board-and-batten cladding.

Each entrance is typically comprised of a single door with a screen door; a few of these entrances are flanked with ornamental wood shutters. Some entrances have no porch, while still others are sheltered by the principal roof, or a secondary roof supported by simple wood posts or decorative metal posts. The steps and landing are either concrete or bricks; the handrails are either metal or wood. There are at least two examples of a porch replaced with new Victorian-inspired wood rails and turned wood posts. Windows are typically double-hung sash, with many of the original multi-light wood sashes replaced with vinyl-clad units. The windows are either single, paired, or in sets of three. Many at the façade and a few at the side elevations are flanked by non-operational wood shutters. Some of these buildings also have metal awnings. A few residences have metal house numbers that may be original. The buildings are sheltered by side or cross-gabled roofs with asphalt shingles. Some houses have brick chimneys.

A typical Cape Cod style single-family residence is one-and-one-half stories tall and features a three-bay façade that is either symmetrical or asymmetrical. The building has a steeply pitched side gabled roof with either one or two gabled roof dormers at the façade side of the roof, each with a single window and faux shutters; the single dormers are asymmetrically placed. Some Cape Cod style houses have no dormers. Small single windows sit in the gable ends, some also with faux shutters.

Some Colonial Revival two-story houses have moderately pitched side gabled roofs. The second floor has a slight overhang over the first floor. These generally have porches with shed roofs supported by simple wood posts with the entrance located within one of the side bays. One example of this style has a stylized Dutch Colonial element, with a shallow roof creating the outline of a gambrel roof at the gable end walls. There are also about two modest examples of Colonial Revival split-level houses with stylized posts supporting a shed roof. The one-story Ranch style single-family residence often has an entrance sheltered by a shed roof supported by simple wood posts. Some examples have multi-sash bay picture windows. The building has a moderately or low-pitched side- or cross-gabled roof with sometimes wider overhanging eaves, as compared to the other styles. The split-level house is similar to the two-story Colonial, except that these have a wider second floor overhang, and a low-pitched roof.

Duplex residences are found within the district; they have minimal decorative features and are best classified as Minimal Traditional in style. Each unit often mirrors the others, creating symmetrical façades. The entrances sometimes share one continuous extended secondary shed roof, supported by simple wood posts and possibly triangular braced supports. The Cape Cod residences often have two dormers, with one over each of the units at the façade side of the roof. Ranch style duplex homes often feature low-pitched cross-gabled roof.

One circa 1920s one-and-one-half story single-family residence, with Craftsman style elements, stands on a 0.6 acre parcel located south of Munford Road, with the façade facing onto N. Rolling Road and the west (rear) elevation facing Kennicott Road. The house pre-dates the suburban development, but was retained when the mid-century building commenced. A shed roof addition sits at the north elevation, and the house has a brick foundation. The building is wood framed construction and mostly clad with wood shingles, but with a rear elevation clad with vertical wood boards. The front porch is sheltered by an extended secondary shed roof with wood shingle clad arches supported by battered stone piers. There are two single doors within the porch. The window sashes have been replaced with vinyl-clad units, including at the south elevation's angled bay window. The steeply pitched side gabled roof is clad with asphalt shingles. A shed roof dormer sits on either of the roof slopes, with paired windows and faux shutters within the dormer. The south elevation has an exterior brick chimney. The residences on Lomax Road, and Berlee and Trueman

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

courts are primarily split-level residences from the 1970s.

Chadwick Manor's streets are characterized by their curvilinear form with a few cul-de-sacs, as well as concrete sidewalks and tree lawns. A few metal lampposts with Colonial Revival style light fixtures exist throughout the development. A small natural stream with a concrete culverts runs below N. Rolling and Kennicott roads, between Lounsbury and Iverson courts. Because of the curved roads, the residential lots vary in size and shape. Each property is set back from the street and has a front yard, along with side and backyards. The yards are planted with a grass lawn, with some trees and bushes. A number of the trees existed before the development began. Some of the front lawns have a small Colonial Revival light fixture, and a panel with the house number, mounted on a metal post. Typically a concrete pedestrian walkway leads from the driveway to the main entrance. Either an asphalt or concrete paved driveway leads to the side of the house, connected to the road via a concrete driveway apron. Each unit of a duplex has a separate driveway along its side elevation. Except for a few exceptions, the development was built with no original garages or porte cocheres, although some properties have later added these features. Some properties have sheds or aboveground swimming pools in the backyard. Few fences divide the properties, although there are some chain-link and wood fences.

Chadwick Manor is located within a suburban environment that started development in the early 1960s and now has shopping centers, industrial parks, Federal government buildings, and churches. Located directly to the west of the district are Chadwick Elementary School (built in 1965) and the modern Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services headquarters. The Chadwick Shopping Center (built in 1969) is located directly east of Chadwick Manor, while the Social Security Administration headquarters (built in 1960) stands further east.

Historic Context

Chadwick Manor is a tract housing development established in 1961 and completed by 1965; however, earlier pre-existing housing is present within the district. Large suburban neighborhoods were common throughout the United States by this time due to a housing explosion that began after World War II. Few new homes and amenities were being built during the war because materials and supplies were diverted towards its effort. When the war ended, the country was faced with a housing shortage, largely due to the needs of returning soldiers and their growing families. Aided by low-cost mortgages through the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (known as the G. I. Bill of Rights), this unleashed a suburban housing boom more extensive than ever seen before. In addition, in cities like Baltimore, middle class families began to move out of the city centers. A suburban home on a spacious lot became an attainable dream for a larger number of Americans than ever before, essentially solidifying the middle class.

Technological advances, including standardized construction methods and prefabricated materials, made it possible to successfully build large-scale suburban developments. This created countless ubiquitous American tract housing developments known for their "cookie cutter" layouts with row upon row of nearly identical houses. Developers profited from these mass produced homes that were inexpensive to build. They could also build and sell multiple houses simultaneously, rather than to one owner at a time.

Developers frequently bought large tracts of land formerly used for agriculture or that were part of large country estates. It was common practice for existing farmhouses and natural features such as trees and bodies of water like streams to be incorporated into the developments, as was the case with Chadwick Manor. The selected layout was often the curvilinear subdivision with cul-de-sacs and wide roads, although the traditional grid pattern was also common. The curvilinear form, however, allowed for generally bigger lots with larger homes and more private open space.

Developers often offered a variation of two or three styles of residence placed on a lot with front, side, and back yards. These typically two-to-three bedroom houses each had a driveway leading to the rear of the property where a garage would welcome the family automobile. In many suburban home designs, the garage becomes so prominent that it is located at the front of the house

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

and takes up a large proportion of the façade, a clear indication of the automobile's importance to the suburban household. At Chadwick Manor, however, there are few garages; typically only a driveway terminating at the side of the residence accommodates vehicles.

Whereas earlier suburbanites relied on the fixed track streetcar system for transportation, their post-war counterparts were now increasingly attached to their automobiles allowing for greater mobility. This went hand-in-hand with the development of the Interstate Highway System under President Dwight Eisenhower in 1956 which increased the production of highway systems throughout the country, connecting each state with an accessible highway. This helped suburban communities to continue their quick development, allowing more Americans to live and work outside of the city centers.

Houses built during the immediate post-World War II years were typically smaller and simpler in design than those that followed. These early homes had to be built quickly to house waiting families. On the east coast these were typically Cape Cod and Colonial Revival, including those at Levittown, New York, the first mass-produced suburban housing project, built between 1947 and 1951 by Levitt & Sons. It became the model for tract housing development in the decades to come. By the 1950s, the general trend was for larger homes with more design details. Ranch became a popular style, although Cape Cod and Colonial Revival also remained popular. Ranch was an ideal style for the mature suburbs of the later 1950s and 1960s with its low, horizontal silhouette and rambling floor plan.

The suburbs also gave birth to a more unassuming version of a house that transitions between the Cape Cod and Ranch house types popular in the northeastern states. This modified version called "The Forty-Niner" by Levitt & Sons left the Cape Cod floor plan intact, but gave the house an asymmetrical façade and horizontal emphasis by placing asbestos shingles on the lower half of the façade and horizontally oriented sliding windows just below the eaves. Chadwick Manor applies these same principles that emphasized the horizontal qualities of their Ranch style homes. However, brick instead of asbestos shingles clad the lower half of their façade, and windows are in sets of twos or threes and flanked with faux shutters, or are picture windows. However, as is typical with such housing developments, there are no pure styles. These same horizontal character-defining features also exist in the Cape Cod and Colonial Revival examples in Chadwick Manor.

Chadwick Manor was established in 1961 by developers Ralph DeChiaro and Anthony Sanzo for a middle class clientele. The Do Ray Corporation was the builder and Sidney H. Lipsch acted as the realtor for the new houses. The original plan offered stand-alone and semi-attached houses of varying architectural styles, namely Cape Cod, Ranch, Minimal Traditional, split-level, and Colonial Revival. The plan offered eight different models, ranging between 1,200-1,700 square feet at a cost from \$10,500-11,900, or \$180 per month in rent. Homes featured between three and four bedrooms, two bathrooms, and were air-conditioned. The development was one of the largest in the city at the time it opened. The residences were designed by Benjamin Brotman (1915-2009), who was a member of the American Institute of Architects; he designed many buildings throughout Baltimore during his career. He studied architecture at the Maryland Institute College of Art, graduating in 1945. His early career was at the offices of Hal A. Miller, where he was employed through 1953 when he began his own firm. His design work has included courthouses, hospitals, schools and apartment buildings, notably Montebello Chronic Disease Hospital in Baltimore City and Parkville Fire and Police Station in Baltimore County.

Although Chadwick Manor won the National Award of Merit of the National Institute of Real Estate Brokers for its promotional program, the development had problems that showed the concerns of these large suburban tracts which were built so quickly and economically. The Chadwick developers and builder were sued in 1964 due to building code violations including undersized foundation walls, inferior concrete, thin floors and unsealed wood, and a lack of gutters and downspouts. Angry homeowners felt they were tricked into buying homes that were only partially complete. The sidewalk and driveway apron concrete had also been improperly laid. Similar complaints were issued against the developers of Carriage Manor, a similarly large early 1960s housing

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

development with mainly Colonial Revival style houses located in Catonsville. These problems led Baltimore County to adopt a better system for their building inspection of new construction.

Just as housing moved into the suburbs, so did the places that people worked, shopped, and worshipped. To the east of Chadwick Manor is the 280-acre Meadows Industrial Park opened in 1960, which became home to Social Security Administration offices in 1961; in that same year, a warehouse and truck shipping terminal moved into the park. Other industrial parks were also built in this area. Schools, churches, and shopping centers developed nearby to accommodate this growing suburban population, including Chadwick Elementary School (1965) and Christ of King Episcopal Church (1963). The Chadwick Shopping Center, later renamed Boulevard Place, would open in 1969 directly to the east of Chadwick Manor. Access to places both near and far away was made possible by the abundance of nearby highways, including Interstate 695 (this segment completed in 1962) and Interstate 70 (this segment completed in 1968).

Chadwick Manor is still an active residential neighborhood, retaining its original development plan. In addition, most, if not all of the homes still stand. Except for very few houses with rear of upper floor additions, most have retained its original plan and form. While select original architectural features remain, there are many examples of vinyl siding and vinyl-clad window sashes. Only a few have the original asbestos siding and wood sash windows. The streets retain their original sidewalks and tree lawns, as well as at least some of their lampposts.

Significance Evaluation

Chadwick Manor was evaluated for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criteria A, B, and C, using the guidelines set forth in the National Register Bulletin, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation."

Chadwick Manor is a suburban residential development built from 1961-65 using a curvilinear subdivision layout. By this time, countless other similar neighborhoods had already been established in the decades after World War II, both in the Baltimore area and throughout the United States. Chadwick Manor, however, does not have an association with this historic context in an important way. It is a typical example of suburban development that lacks architectural cohesion; the development did not influence later suburbanization efforts. In fact, its poor workmanship makes it an especially poor example. Therefore, Chadwick Manor is not eligible under Criterion A.

Research has not shown that this development is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past. Therefore, Chadwick Manor is not eligible under Criterion B.

Chadwick Manor was designed as a curvilinear subdivision containing suburban variations of the typical mid-twentieth-century house forms and styles. However, there is an overall lack of architectural distinction and design cohesion, and earlier housing dilutes the mid-century design appeal of the neighborhood. While some original features remain, siding and windows have been replaced, diminishing the neighborhood's original appearance. Chadwick is not a good example of an early 1960s housing development. Although Benjamin Brotman was a member of the A.I.A., it cannot be established that he was a master, and these building do not display significant design merit; this housing development is not a distinguished work. It also does not possess high artistic values. Therefore, Chadwick Manor is not eligible under Criterion C.

Chadwick Manor was not evaluated under Criterion D as part of this assessment.

Based on the evaluated criteria, this district is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

Works Consulted

"8 Models Offered at Chadwick," The Baltimore Sun. 11 June 1961, p. RE3.

"25 in County Sue on Homes: Chadwick Manor Builders Target of Action," The Baltimore Sun. 4 March 1966, p. A9.

"700-Home Project in Catonsville," The Baltimore Sun. 13 August 1961, p. RE2.

Ames, David L. and Linda Flint McClelland. National Register Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, September 2002.

American Architects Directory, Editions 1952, 1956, 1982.

"Better Home Inspection in County Due," The Baltimore Sun. 5 July 1964.

Brotman, Benjamin: <http://communities.aia.org/sites/hdoa/wiki/Wiki%20Pages/ahd1005269.aspx>.

"Contract Awarded for School," The Baltimore Sun. 7 November 1965, p. F1.

Orrick, Bentley. "County Suit Hits Builder," The Baltimore Sun. 24 November 1965, p. C7.

"Display Ad," The Baltimore Sun. 9 December 1969, p. C22.

Erlandson, Robert A. "Builder Shies at Spouting," The Baltimore Sun. 18 August 1964, p. 11.

"Firm's Homes Have Wide Price Range," The Baltimore Sun. 26 August 1962, p. R10.

KCI Technologies, Inc. Suburbanization Historic Context and Survey Methodology. Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland State Highway Administration, 2000.

"Sales Plan Award," The Baltimore Sun. 16 December 1962, p. 112.

Smith, Stuart S. "Home Survey is Ordered," The Baltimore Sun. 18 March 1964, p. 11.

"Sidewalk Work by Dechiaro Hit: Builder Told to Replace Concrete in Woodlawn," The Baltimore Sun. 15 August 1964, p. 28.

Williams, Carol E. "Building Booms in Area," The Baltimore Sun. 24 September 1961, p. R1.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

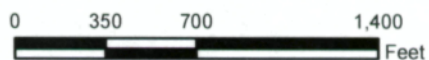
MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

Woodlawn, Maryland

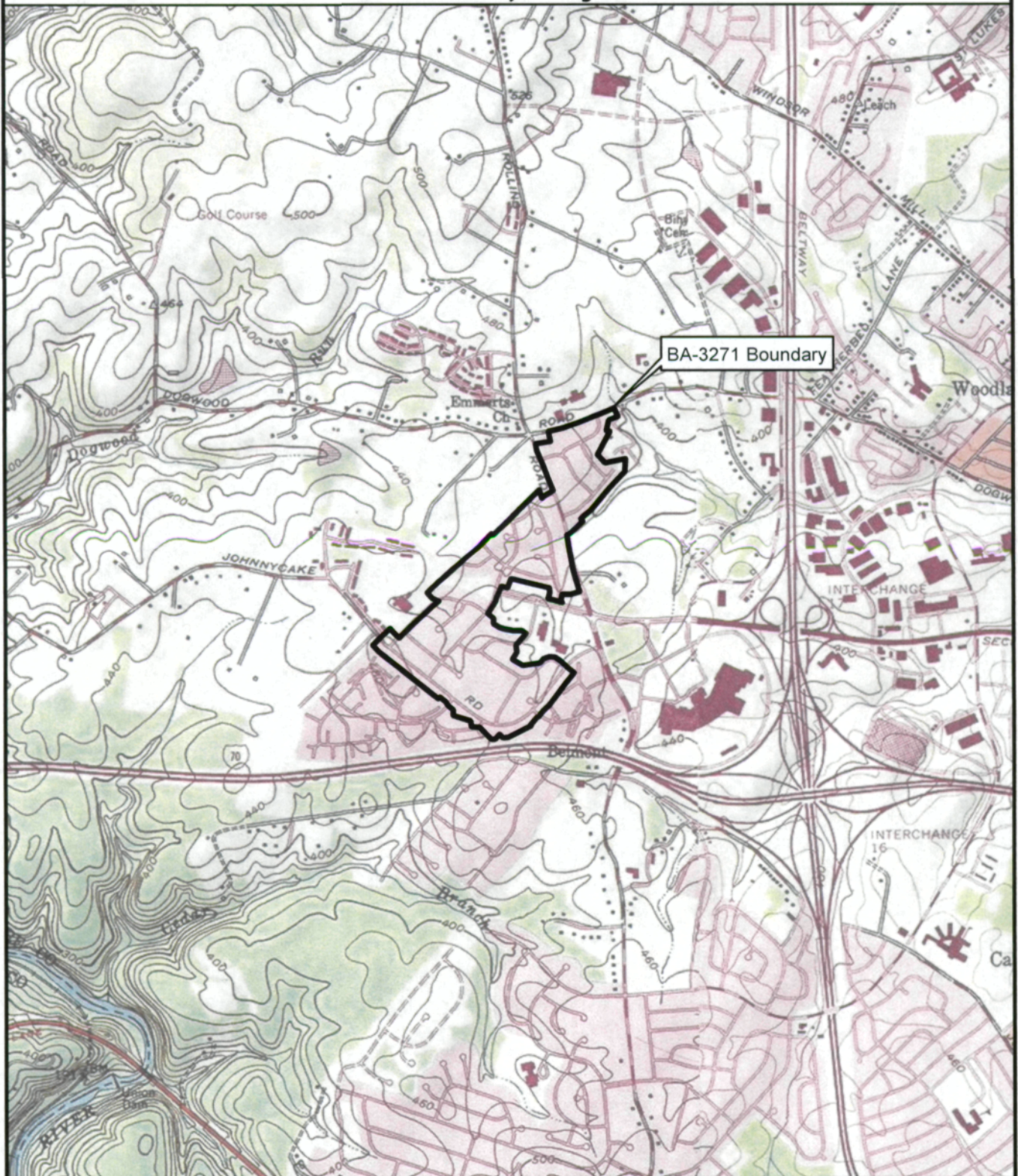


Site Plan



May 2012

Chadwick Manor District (BA-3271)
Woodlawn, Maryland



Location Map

0 1,000 2,000 4,000
Feet

May 2012

PHOTO LOG

BA-3271, Chadwick Manor District

BA-3271_2012-02-21_01

-Street view of Derickson

BA-3271_2012-02-21_02

-Street view of 2105-2109 Rolling Road

BA-3271_2012-02-21_03

-Street view of Kennicott Road

BA-3271_2012-02-21_04

-Street view of Brookdale Road, looking southwest

BA-3271_2012-02-21_05

-Street view of Calais Court, looking southwest

BA-3271_2012-02-21_06

-Street view of 7136-7140 Fairbrook Road

BA-3271_2012-02-21_07

-Street view looking south along Kennicott Road

BA-3271_2012-02-21_08

-Street view of 1700-1702 Lomax Road, looking southwest

BA-3271_2012-02-21_09

-Façade at 2031 Kennicott Road, looking northeast

BA-3271_2012-02-21_10

-Façade of 2011 Kalb Manor Road, looking northeast

BA-3271_2012-02-21_11

-2100 Kalb Manor Road, looking north

BA-3271_2012-02-21_12

-Façade at 7104 Munford Road, looking north

BA-3271_2012-02-21_13

-Façade at 2025-30 Kennicott Road, looking southwest

BA-3271_2012-02-21_14

-Façade at 7117-7119 Chamberland Road, looking northwest

BA-3271_2012-02-21_15

-Façade at 2021-2023 Kennicott Road

BA-3271_2012-02-21_16

-Façade at 7116 Munford Road, looking southwest

BA-3271_2012-02-21_17

-Façade and elevation at 7142 Chamberland Road, looking northwest

BA-3271_2012-02-21_18

-Façade at 2107 Gaybrook Road, looking northeast

BA-3271_2012-02-21_19

-2100 Rolling Road, rear elevation, looking northeast

BA-3271_2012-02-21_20

-Façade at 7204 Chamberland Road, looking north

BA-3271_2012-03-14_21

-Façade at 7008 Glen Spring Road, looking northwest

BA-3271_2012-03-14_22

-Façade and elevation at 1019 Gaymount Road, looking southwest

BA-3271_2012-03-14_23

-Rolling Road looking southeast from 2100 block

BA-3271_2012-03-14_24

-Street view of 7216 and 7220-7222 Kennicott Road, looking north

BA-3271_2012-03-14_25

-Intersection of Lomax and Newcastle, looking east

BA-3271_2012-03-14_26

-Intersection of Gaymount and Gaybrook, looking northeast

BA-3271_2012-03-14_27

-Sidewalk lamppost

BA-3271_2012-03-14_28

-Creek and concrete culverts west of Kennicott Road between Lounsbury and Iverson



BA-3271

Cusdwick Manor District

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

C. Taniguchi

3/14/12

Streetview of Derrickson Road, looking south

1/28



BA-3271

Chadwick Manor District

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

C. Taniguchi

3/14/12

Streetview of 2105-2109 Rolling Road, looking north

2/28



BA-3271

Chadwick Manor

Woodlawn, Baltimore County

B. Roberts

2/21/12

Streetview of Kennicott Road

3/28



BA-3271

Caddwick Manor District

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

B. Roberts

2/21/12

Streetview of Brookdale Road, looking southeast

4/28



BA-3271

Chiddwick Manor District

Woodburn, Baltimore County, MD

B. Roberts

2/21/12

Streetview of Calt's Court, looking south west

5/28



BA-3271

Cheswick Manor District

Woodtown, Baltimore County, MD

C. Taniguchi

3/14/12

Streetview of 7136-7140 Fairbrook road.

6/28



BA-3271

Chadwick Manor District

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

C. Taniguchi

3/14/12

Streetview looking South along Kennicott Road

7/28



BA-3271

Chadwick Manor District

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

C. Tzigruchi

3/14/12

Streetscape of 1700 - 1702 Lomax Road

looking southwest

8/28



BA-3271

Chadwick Manor District

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

B. Roberts

02/21/12

facade at 2031 Kennicott Road.

looking northeast

9/28



BA-3271

Chadwick Manor District

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

C. Taniguchi

03/14/12

facade of 2111 Keltb Manor Road

looking northwest

10/28



BA-3271

Chadwick Manor District

Woodstown, Baltimore County, MD

Br Roberts

2/21/12

2100 Kalb Manor Road, looking north

11/28



BA-3271

Chadwick Manor District

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

B. Roberts

2/21/12

Freese at 7104 Munford Road

looking north

12/28



BA-3271

Chadwick Manor District

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

B. Roberts

2/21/12

Facade at 2025-20 Kennicott Road

looking Southeast

13/28



BA-3271

Chodavick Manor District

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

B. Roberts

2/21/12

Facade at 7117-7119 Chamberland Road

looking northwest

14/28



84-3271

Chadwick Manor District

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

B. Roberts

2/21/12

Facade at 2021-2023 Kennicott Road

15/28



BA-3271

Chadwick Manor District

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

C. Taniguchi

3/14/12

Facade at 7116 Munford Road

looking southwest

16/28



BA-3271

Chadwick Manor District

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

C. Taniguchi

3/14/12

Facade incl 7140 elevation at 7142
Chamberland Road

looking northwest

12/28



BA-3271

Chiddwick Manor District

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

CiTaniguchi

3/14/12

scade at 2107 Graybrook Road

looking northeast

12/28



BA-3271

Cheswick Manor District

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

B. Roberts

2/21/12

2100 N. Rolling Rd, rear elevation

looking northeast

19/28



BA-3271

Chadwick Manor District

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

C. Taniguchi

3/14/12

facade at 7204 Chamberland Road
looking north

26/28



BA3271

Chadwick Manor District

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

C. Toriguchi

3/14/12

facade at 7008 Glen Spring Road
looking northwest

2/28



BA-3271

Chadwick Manor District

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

C. Taniguchi

3/14/12

frankle and 7017 elevation at 7019 Graymont Road

looking southwest

22/28



BA-3271

Cheswick Urban District

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

C. Taniguchi

3/14/12

Rolling Road looking southeast from 2100 block

23/28



BA-3271

Ansdwick Manor District

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

C. Taniguchi

3/14/12

Sheetview of 7216-7218 and 7220-722

Kennebroke Road, looking north

24/28



BA-3271

Chodwick Manor District

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

C. Taniguchi

3/14/12

Intersection of Lomax and New Castle, looking east

25/28



BA-3271

Chadwick Manor District

Woodlawn, Baltimore County

C. Taniguchi

3/14/12

Intersection of Geymount and Geybrook, looking
northeast

26/28



BA-3271

Chadwick Manor District

Woodlawn, Baltimore County, MD

B. Roberts

2/21/12

sidewalk lamp post

27/28



BA-3271

Chadwick Manor District

Woodtown, Baltimore County, MD

C. Taniguchi

3/14/12

Creek and concrete culverts west of

Kennicott Road between Lounsberry and Iverson

28/28